

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XIV.

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NUMBER 12.

Official Directory.

LOWMEYER H. DAVIS, M. C. Fourth District, Cape Girardeau.
LOUIS F. DINGER, Judge 26th Circuit, Iron County.
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Iron County.
J. W. BERRYMAN, Representative, Acadia.
FRANK DINGER, President Judge, Iron County.
JOSEPH L. STAPERS, Bellevue, and JOHN KEMPER, Des Arc, Associate Judges.
JOHN F. T. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Iron County.
JAMES BUFORD, Sheriff and Collector, Iron County.
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Iron County.
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Iron County.
J. G. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Iron County.
Wm. E. BELL, Assessor, Bellevue.
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Iron County.
DR. N. C. GRIFFITH, Coroner, Iron County.

Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.
County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.
Probate Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

Societies.

MEDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A. A. meets on the first and third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Iron County.
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M. meets in Masonic Hall, Iron County, on the Saturday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.
MASSIC LODGE, No. 351, A. F. & A. M. meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening, at its Hall, in Iron County.
PHOENIX LODGE, No. 330, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.
IRON LODGE, No. 6, I. O. G. T. meets every Friday evening, at its Hall, in Iron County.
KNIGHTS OF HONOR—Valley Lodge, No. 1870, K. of H. Iron County; regular meetings Wednesday evening, Oct. 6th and 20th, Nov. 3d and 17th and Dec. 6th, 19th and 23rd. C. R. PECK, D. S. W. WILKINSON, Reporter.

Churches.

Mass every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. in the Chapel of the Acadia College. Evening instruction, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 3 o'clock P. M. at St. Ignace Catholic Church. Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.
M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Iron County. Pastor, Residence, Iron County, Mo. Services, Second and Fourth Sundays in each month. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

FRANK DINGER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Real Estate Agent.
And Agent for the Mutual Life and Home Fire Insurance Companies, New York, and the First National Insurance Company.
Office—One door north of the Iron County House, IRONTON, - - - - - MO.

BERNARD ZWART, Attorney at Law, Iron County, Missouri.
PAYS PROMPT ATTENTION
To Collections, taking depositions Paying taxes in all counties in Southeast Missouri, to settlements of Estate and of Partnership accounts, Business at the land office, purchase and sale of Mineral lands, and all Law-Business entrusted to his care; Examination of land titles and conveying a specialty.

C. D. YANCEY, Attorney at Law, 509 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.; PIEDMONT, Mo.
PRACTICE in the Federal Courts, Circuit Court and Court of Appeals in St. Louis, and in all the courts of record in Southeast Missouri.

W. R. EDGAR, Attorney at Law, Prosecuting Attorney for Iron Co., IRONTON, MO.
WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION to Collections, and all Business in the State Courts. Office, south of courthouse square.

FRANK COOLEY, Attorney at Law, FARMINGTON, MISSOURI.
GIVES prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to him.

Dr. A. S. Prince, DENTIST, IRONTON, MO.
Room 13, AMERICAN HOTEL.

TENDERS his professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at the place above named, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.

MRS. M. C. GIDEON, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
(Graduate of Homeopathic College, St. Louis.)
HAVING permanently located in Iron County, she offers her services to her old patrons and friends. Treats all classes of diseases, especially chronic cases. Gives Vapor Baths at her residence, equal in effect to the Hot Springs baths. Also, Electrical and Medicated Baths.
In Rheumatism and Neuralgia her treatment especially successful.
ATTENDS TO CALLS AT ALL HOURS.

J. J. GILMORE, (Representing Southeast Missouri)
WITH

G. W. Gauss' Sons, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, 419 WASHINGTON AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

William P. McCarver, WEST MAIN STREET, MISSOURI.
IS SELLING SADDLERY AND HARDWARE at all times at the place above named. Object: to make room for new stock, which he will have about the 6th of October, 1880.

Political Dots.

Eli Perkins is on the stump for Garfield in Indiana. The managers ought to hire Jim Anderson, the notorious Louisiana liar, to assist him.

The Hancock Republican clubs in the State of New York now have an enrolled membership of over 10,000. It begins to look as if the majority would be too great to count.

There are French settlements both in Indiana and Ohio. The Republican Committee will not circulate Senator Blaine's dispatch about the Madawaska settlers among them.

The Cincinnati Commercial declares that the Republicans will not submit to a Democratic administration. Then they may prepare to move into Canada after the fourth of next March.

The people who edit Mr. Jay Gould's New York Tribune ought to read over some of the remarkable speeches made in 1872 by Horace Greeley, the founder of that once magnificent newspaper.

Congressman Ellis, of Louisiana, who has been stumping in Virginia, gives an estimate of the probable vote of that State as regular Democrats, 100,000; Garfield, 60,000; Republicans, 40,000.

The Cleveland Plaindealer remarks: "Garfield is 15,000 votes weaker in Ohio than he was on the day of the Maine election. The straddlers all jumped off the fence and rushed into the Hancock camp."

"Upon the election of Hayes—or, to state it scientifically correct, upon Hayes becoming President," is the careful way in which Bob Ingersoll alluded the other day to the occurrences of 1876-77.

"Pick out ten men at random, and seven of them will tell you in all candor that they believe Launders will be elected in October," says the Indiana correspondent of the Chicago Times. And the seven are right.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that the Evening Post article denouncing Senator Conkling's speech has created a sensation in New York, and the Post is, of course, accused, of being a Democratic paper.

Candidate Weaver pats Solon Chase, the Maine bolter, on the back, and gets a sharp rap from the Greenback leader in Pennsylvania in consequence. Weaver's efforts to assist the Republican campaign are not altogether popular with his party.

Gen. Dan. Sickles is one of the latest converts to Hancock. He is very popular with the soldier elements and his loss will be felt by the Republicans, who have heretofore made much of him as a maimed veteran, but who will now vigorously abuse him, after their manner.

One of the Maine clerks in the Treasury Department at Washington failed to go home and vote and now has to bear the burden of his party defeat in Farmington. The Fusionists carried the town by one majority, thereby gaining the local patronage and a Representative.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is making a canvass of the voters of Indiana, and finds the following changes, since 1878, when the Democrats had over 13,000 plurality: Democratic increase 2,097; Republican increase, 1,550; Greenback increase, 2,004.

Complete census figures give Tennessee a population of 1,554,000, an increase of 281,638 over the census of 1870. Before the stalwarts raise the cry of fraud they would do well to note the fact that the largest gains are in those districts of the State for which Republican supervisors were appointed.

The returns are all in and it is found that Fishback amendment has been defeated in Arkansas by 7,000 majority. This is more sad news for the Republican organs, which have been hoping that full returns would give the amendment a majority and themselves additional ammunition for the campaign.

Don Cameron admits that the Republicans' hope of success in this campaign hangs on a slender thread. If the business classes can be made to believe that the country will go to smash in the event of Garfield's defeat, the Chicago party will stand a fair chance of success, but if the "scaring" programme should fail, a change will be inevitable.

None of the Republican fraud shriekers have attempted an explanation of the fact that while the Philadelphia registration lists contain 210,348 names the new census of the city shows that there are only 169,500 qualified voters. This interesting question was not treated at the great mass meeting on Saturday night, although there were many present who could have furnished the desired information.

A MONUMENT TO OAKES AMES.

What Shall the Epitaph Be?

[From the New York World.]

The sons of the late Oakes Ames left this city, if we are not misinformed, on Saturday last to take part in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of an imposing monument which is to be erected to the memory of their father in the town of Sherman, on the line of the Union Pacific Railway in Wyoming Territory. This monument is to be put up at a great cost, and it is to stand on one of the highest inhabited points in the Union, more than 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. What inscription are the coming generations of the American people to read upon its enduring granite front? If the man nominated by the Republican party for the Presidency is a truthful man, this monument—which in some sort will dominate the continent—is to be erected to a perjurer. Can the sons of Oakes Ames permit this pile, intended to commemorate their father's energy and enterprise in the sight of all men, to become a historic pillory in which his name shall be set as a hissing and a reproach in all time to come? They can prevent this, in but one way. They must prove upon General Garfield himself the shame which has been put by General Garfield on their dead father, or the monument they are about to erect will but make their name odious in years to come. There is no escape for them from this necessity. Either Oakes Ames died a perjurer or James A. Garfield lives a perjurer. Consider the facts:

December 17, 1872, Oakes Ames testified (p. 20 of testimony in Credit Mobilier case): "I will now speak of the transaction with the individuals named in the letters produced by Mr. McComb in his testimony—as to Mr. Garfield (p. 21), 'I agreed to get ten shares of stock for him and hold it until he could pay for it.' January 14, 1873, General Garfield, knowing that the above statement had been made by Oakes Ames, testified: 'I never owned, received or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad nor any dividend or profits arising from either of them.'

January 22, 1873, being eight days after this testimony was given by General Garfield, Oakes Ames testified again as follows, in reply to a question as to when he made his agreement with (testimony, p. 205): "That agreement was in December, 1867, or in January, 1868—about that time—about the time I had these conversations with all of them." * * * "In June I received a dividend in cash on his (Garfield's) stock of \$600, which I paid him."

One of two propositions, it will be seen, must be admitted. Either the living General Garfield swore falsely when he testified that he never "owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad," or Oakes Ames swore falsely when he testified that he "agreed to get ten shares of stock" for Garfield, and that he "received a dividend in cash" on General Garfield's stock, and that he paid General Garfield a balance due him out of that dividend.

Ex-Secretary Fish, Mr. John Jay and other Republicans of eminence have loudly proclaimed their belief that General Garfield swore to the truth. Of course this carries with it a declaration that they believe Oakes Ames to have sworn falsely. They are men of respectability as well as of eminence, but unfortunately, like Judge Swayne, they have damaged the value of their testimony by admitting that they have never investigated the case. In fact ex-Secretary Fish had never heard of the charges against General Garfield at all when he pronounced the character of General Garfield in public life blameless before a New York audience the other night. Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, on the other hand, who has not only heard of the case but who was consulted in a positively penitential way by General Garfield as to the case, has just stated in a remarkable letter published by The World on Saturday last that Oakes Ames swore truly and that General Garfield swore falsely. Judge Black, however, believes that while General Garfield swore falsely as to his connection with the operations of Oakes Ames, he swore truly as to his ignorance of the meaning of that connection. This is a puzzling position which Judge Black takes but so far as the sons of Oakes Ames are concerned Judge Black at least puts their father in the right on the issue of perjury as to the facts of the transaction

between Garfield and their father. Can they put their father in the right on the issue of perjury as to the significance of the transaction between Garfield and their father? If so, they have no time to lose in doing it. "General Garfield," says Judge Black, "though he certainly agreed to take the stock and did actually take dividends upon it, had no suspicion of its connection with the Union Pacific Railroad or of the conflict which its possession might create between his private interests and his public duty."

In other words Oakes Ames first bribed General Garfield without General Garfield's knowledge, and then General Garfield swore that he had not received what he had in fact received from Oakes Ames. Oakes Ames swore that General Garfield knew he was bribed when he took the bribe. Can the sons of Oakes Ames prove this?

Elder Daniel Franklin, a Campbellite preacher, delivered a political sermon the other day in favor of his brother Campbellite, Garfield, at Fairview, Indiana. "If I had the power," he said, "which Christ had over His enemies, no Democrat would be here to vote at the next election."

The Boston Pilot, the acknowledged organ of the Irish race, says: "General Garfield cannot expect the Irish-American voters to support him. On March 8, 1867, a resolution was offered extending the sympathy of the United States to the suffering people of Ireland. Fourteen members, including Garfield, voted against the resolution."

Gen. Garfield opposed the appropriation of \$25,000 to the "Little Sisters of the Poor," when it came before the Forty-third Congress, but it passed, nevertheless, as the Republican majority were above such bigotry as possesses their present leader. His ground of opposition was that the Sisters were sectaries. He did not fail, however, to vote for a similar appropriation for the "Women's Christian Association," who were also sectaries, but of a different creed.

The Republican asserted some weeks ago that the Supreme Court of Indiana would reverse its decision and declare that the amendment fixing the State election for November instead of October was constitutional, because the Democratic party was in a bad way and could not afford to risk an election in October. Since the judges did no such thing they have been abused for not doing it. The former point that the Democrats were afraid of an election in October is entirely ignored, however.

One of the great shining lights of the Republican party in this canvass is Bob Ingersoll. He is thus noticed by the Buffalo Courier: "Col. Ingersoll intermitted his labors as a Republican stump speaker long enough to take part in the convention of the so-called Liberal League at Chicago. In a speech delivered Sunday night he argued against United States supervision of all mail matter, and said among other things: 'Until the Christian world should expunge the obscenity from its book, they would demand that the laws against obscene literature should be executed against the Bible.' This sentiment might be printed in capitals and displayed by the Democratic party press as Republican doctrine. There would be fully as much reason for so representing it as there is for the conduct of Republican papers in catching up every bit of stray absurdity that falls from an obscure Democrat, and making the whole party responsible for it. Had some Democrat as prominent in our party as Ingersoll is in the Republican party demanded the suppression of the Bible as an obscene book, when would we have heard the last of it?"

Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, has this to say of the Democratic outlook in that State: "Our national and State candidates in New Jersey grow stronger every day. The Democratic party in the State is better organized, better disciplined and better in heart than I have ever known it to be before. There are more clubs, and our public meetings are more numerous attended, and, among others, by a class of people who rarely give much attention to politics so early in the campaign. Our nomination for Governor proves as strong as any that could have been made. My own observation has extended more particularly through the northern counties of the State, but what I have said applies to all sections. It is needless to say that the Democratic enthusiasm in the State has been greatly increased by the Republican disaster in Maine. We intend to make New Jersey the banner Hancock State of the North by giving the largest majority in proportion to the vote cast.

The Globe-Democrat and Immigration.

[From Senator Vest's St. Louis Speech.]

In this connection I cannot refrain from noticing the extraordinary statements persistently made by the leading organ of the Radical party in this city to the effect that the ascendancy of the Democratic party in Missouri had driven capital and population away from our borders. The late census shows how absolutely groundless are all these statements. Our material wealth has largely increased and our population more than half a million. It is to be regretted that partisan prejudice and rage should so blind men of intellect and culture as to cause them to wantonly injure a great State with whose interests their own are identified.

Not many years since Mr. Schurz denounced Missouri as the 'Robber State,' and the Globe-Democrat has persistently magnified the violations of law incident to every community, and ascribed them to Democratic rule. Upon either side of Missouri are Republican States whose criminal records furnish the Bender family in Kansas and Rand in Illinois, the former yet at large and the latter desperado handed over to justice at the expense of the life's blood of a Missouri officer. Yet no Democrat deprecates the civilization of these great States because these criminals have existed upon their soil.

Not long since the Globe-Democrat chronicled the marriage in this city of a young couple from near Vandalia, Ill., who were brother and sister, and who when arrested upon their return home, declared that they did not know they had done anything wrong or illegal! If Missourians, what a howl would have come from the Radical press as to the ignorance and depravity of Democratic Missouri!

It actually seems that the rivers and mountains and soil and air of a Democratic State are to be lessened in size and 'deteriorated in quality,' because the State does not vote the Radical ticket.

Senator Conkling, in his recent speech at New York, ridiculed the great river which leaves the base of your city, and charged the Democratic party with the useless and extravagant expenditure of money for its improvement, but no Radical paper has uttered a word against Mr. Conkling for this attack upon the West.

Ignorance, extravagance and vice are the legitimate results of Democracy, but intelligence, economy and virtue spring spontaneously from Republican rule!

Let us see.
On the 1st day of January, 1873, when the Democratic party came into power in Missouri, the bonded debt of the State was \$18,747,000. On the 3d of January, 1881, the State debt will be \$16,350,000.

In 1865 the rate of taxation for State revenue was 60 cents on the \$100; in 1866, 90 cents; in 1867 and 1868, 65 cents; from 1869 to 1872, 50 cents.

In 1872 the Democrats reduced it to 45 cents and in 1875, by constitutional enactment, to 40 cents.

On January 1, 1873, the public school fund of the State was \$2,570,100. At the time it is \$2,907,457—an increase of \$337,357.

The permanent fund of the State University was in 1873 \$108,709. It is now \$122,095.

In 1873 the bonds of the State were quoted at 92 cents. Now they are sold at 106 to 109.

And yet in the interview with Mr. McCullagh of the Globe-Democrat, to which I have referred, and copied approvingly by that paper, he is reported to have told Mr. George Alfred Townsend at Saratoga, in August, 1879, that the 'rebels had ruined the State. Missouri is thrown away back in the progress of things, and her case socially seems almost hopeless in some parts. The State, our Missouri population is to a considerable extent emigrating to Kansas and farther West. In return, we are getting no immigration that is worth anything. Violence, lynch-law and outlawry have blasphemed some of the finest land in the world. Kansas is filling up with a magnificent population, and to the hopeful minds of men is what Missouri ought to be; 'it is the new Missouri.'"

"Where," asked Mr. Townsend, "did that rascally population come from originally, which put Missouri in such distress?"

"They came from Kentucky and Virginia. Where disorder is so much ingrained it is very hard to tell when there will be enlightenment. It will be many years before Missouri comes up to the security and character of Illinois."

Before it produces a desperado like Rand, or a brother and sister who think it right and proper to become man and wife!

As a Kentuckian descended from Virginia ancestry, I return my thanks to Mr. McCullagh for his favorable opinion. If he will visit the dark and benighted regions of Missouri, where these rascally Kentuckians and Virginians reside, I will guarantee his personal safety and will show him happy homes, presided over by intelligent and virtuous women, protected by Christian husbands and brothers who obey the law, fear none but God, and vote the lawful Democratic ticket at every election.

We may not be able to show Mr. McCullagh the silver plate or diamonds and velvets of your great city, but we will show him refinement without prudery and hospitality without ostentation. And more than all, we will show him the people who intend by their free suffrage to maintain the constitution as our fathers made it.

The Republican Champion.

The man who, with his own house on fire, should run round the corner to look after his neighbors' property, would be rightly regarded as either a fool or a lunatic. Yet this is precisely what Conkling and Blaine are doing, in a political way, to-day. New York is conceded to the Democracy by all competent political judges, and even the most sanguine Republicans admit that nothing but the very hardest and best work, coupled with extraordinary luck, can save the State. Yet the great Republican leader and chief engineer, "one blast upon whose bugle horn" is supposed to be several thousand votes, is tearing his oratorical lines in an effort to rescue Garfield's own district, which used to give from ten to fifteen thousand Republican majority, from going Democratic. Maine, heretofore considered a Republican Gibraltar, has been captured by the enemy, with all its guns and munitions of war, and now gives every reason to believe that it will be utilized by the Democrats in November. Yet the commander of the Republican right wing, whose headquarters are in that State, is wailing the echoes of New Jersey and Pennsylvania with frantic appeals in behalf of the Republican ticket. While for many reasons the Democracy "trust" this pair of perambulating apostles will preach far and wide, Republicans, we think, have a right to complain that such laborers and labor do not, like charity, "begin at home."

But there is a much more important and significant aspect of the Conkling-Blaine mission, in the character of the missionaries. Both represent the most violent and virulent phase of Republicanism: that phase which advocates the use of the Philadelphia Telegraph and the Springfield (Mass.) Republican to denounce as a combination of unscrupulous partisanship and suicidal folly. Both have achieved national notoriety, the one as the inventor and the other as the persistent waver of that pestiferous rag known as the "body shirt." Both are sectional agitators, the blackest and bitterest sort, and the arguments of both are based upon the alleged necessity of continuing the fight fifteen years after the war closed. The fact that these two men, with a worthy colleague in the person of John Logan, constitute the ablest stumping force for their party in the field, and that without this trio there would be literally no Republican talismans on the circuit worth reporting, shows the helplessness and hopeless hostility into which Republicanism has sunk. It shows, too, how completely the Republican candidate for the Presidency is in the hands of those whose principles and practices he not long ago repudiated in the following vigorous words:

"So far as I have studied the current of public thought and of political feeling in this country, no feeling has shown itself more strongly than the tendency of the public mind in the past few months. The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issue will find himself without a party and without support. The man who wants to serve his country must put himself in the line of its leading thought, and that is the restoration of business, trade, commerce, industry, sound political economy, hard money and honest payment of all obligations; and the man who can add anything in the direction of the accomplishment of any of these purposes is a public benefactor."

How much have we heard from Conkling, Blaine and Logan about the restoration of business, trade, commerce, industry, etc.? And what have they not done in the way of 'attempting to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issue?' Read their speeches and pity—or despise—the man who has been obliged to sacrifice his manhood and stinkiness himself in order to obtain such assistance. The words we have quoted have been rammed down the throat of the leaders by Garfield's lie in the vain hope of saving him from inevitable defeat. He would not dare repeat them now, for such repetition would be an open insult to his most distinguished champions. He is actually obliged to indorse and encourage agencies which a few months ago he guarded—or professed to regard—as patriotic and pernicious. By that indorsement and encouragement he himself becomes "the man who will find himself without a party and without support." In short, having written his own political death-warrant he now signs it.

It has been evident from the outset of the campaign that the radical would override the conservative element in the Republican party, and insist upon making the Presidential fight upon purely sectional issues. But it was not as evident at the outset as it is now that the conservative Republicans would resist this programme. Conkling, Blaine, Logan, and their big and little followers in and out of Journalism, expected to carry everything as usual "with a whoop and a howl." They have discovered their fatal mistake when too late to amend it. They find a very considerable portion of the rank and file obstinately refusing to train under the bloody-shirt flag. They find a very respectable Republican minority, to say the least, of the opinion that the war is over and that "the National Peril" and "Solid South" are simply disreputable scarecrows which will frighten no sensible person. The severest condemnation of the gospel of eternal hate as proclaimed in Conkling's New York speech has come from the best Republican papers. But, as we have said, it is now too late to change front, and the Republican party will be buried in the grave which Conkling, Blaine, Logan and their allies have dugged for it.—Republican, 30th ult.